

## AGRICULTURE

1. In which of the following states of India rice is considered a commercial crop?  
(A) West Bengal      (B) Orissa      (C) Bihar      (D) Punjab
2. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming called in Bastar district of Chattisgarh?  
(A) Dipa      (B) Jhumming      (C) Milpa      (D) Pamlou
3. What is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk called?  
(A) Horticulture      (B) Pisciculture      (C) Sericulture      (D) Agriculture
4. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) China      (B) Russia      (C) USA      (D) Pakistan
5. Which one of the following is not a fibre crop?  
(A) Cotton      (B) Rubber      (C) Jute      (D) Hemp
6. Which one of the following crops is known as 'Golden Fibre'?  
(A) Wheat      (B) Rice      (C) Groundnut      (D) Jute
7. Which of the following describes a system of agriculture, where a single crop is grown on a large area?  
(A) Shifting agriculture      (B) Plantation agriculture  
(C) Horticulture      (D) Intensive agriculture
8. In states like Assam, West Bengal and \_\_\_\_\_, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro  
(A) Andhra Pradesh      (B) Tamilnadu  
(C) Bihar      (D) Odisha
9. Which crop requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season?  
(A) Sweet Potato      (B) Wheat  
(C) Rice      (D) Cotton
10. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?  
(A) Horticulture      (B) Penda      (C) Jhumming      (D) Milpa
11. Which of the following is an annual crop?  
(A) Sugarcane      (B) Cotton      (C) Jute      (D) Coffee
12. Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?  
(A) Sugarcane      (B) Muskmelon      (C) Groundnut      (D) Moong
13. Which of the following are known as coarse grains?  
(A) Wheat and Rice      (B) Millets—Jowar, bajra and ragi  
(C) Pulses—urad, arhar, gram      (D) Oilseeds

14. Which of the following is the primary objective of India's food security policy?  
 (A) To ensure availability of foodgrains to the common people at an affordable price.  
 (B) To diversify crop production to increase income of the farmers.  
 (C) To provide insurance against crop failures.  
 (D) To shift from foodgrain production to commercial crops.
15. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:  
 (A) Himalayas (B) Aravalli Hills (C) Garo Hills (D) Baba Budan Hills

**In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as**

- (A) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 (B) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 (C) If Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 (D) If Both assertion and reason are false.
16. Assertion : Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.  
 Reason : Crops are also grown according to availability of water.
17. Assertion : Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.  
 Reason : Rice is a rabi crop and requires lot of rain to grow.
18. Bhoodan – Gramdan movement was initiated by  
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (C) Vinoba Bhave (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
19. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in area of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) high population (B) low population  
 (C) deserts (D) thick forests
20. How much of India's population is engaged in Agricultural activities  
 (A) Two third (B) Half (C) One third (D) Almost all
21. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of .....  
 (A) Type of crop (B) technological know-how  
 (C) Type of season (D) Government intervention
22. Farming has varied from subsistence to ..... type.  
 (A) Intensive (B) Extensive (C) Commercial (D) Plantation
23. Agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour- what type of agriculture is this?  
 (A) Intensive (B) Primitive subsistence  
 (C) Extensive (D) Plantation
24. What has been the main dependency of primitive farming?  
 (A) monsoon, (B) labour  
 (B) fertilizers (D) technical

25. Which type of agriculture is called 'slash and burn' agriculture?  
 (A) Plantation (B) Intensive  
 (C) Primitive subsistence (D) Extensive
26. What are the features of primitive subsistence agriculture?  
 (A) Large amount of labour  
 (B) When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land  
 (C) Canals were used  
 (D) Use of fertilisers
27. What is 'slash and burn' agriculture called in Vietnam?  
 (A) Jhumming (B) Milpa (C) Masole (D) ray
28. Intensive Subsistence Farming is..... farming.  
 (A) Machine based (B) Crop rotation (C) labour intensive (D) Soil consistent
29. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land?  
 (A) Due to the law of inheritance and division of land  
 (B) Overpopulation  
 (C) Small scale farmers are not able to earn livelihood  
 (D) Farmers of less land holdings are not able to afford the right techniques
30. Which type of farming has the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides?  
 (A) Primitive subsistence (B) Plantation  
 (C) Extensive (D) Commercial
31. If rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, in which state is it a subsistence crop?  
 (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Maharashtra (C) Odisha (D) Rajasthan
32. What are the characteristics of plantation farming?  
 (A) Multiple crops  
 (B) using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers  
 (C) the produce is used for various reasons  
 (D) Crop rotation on the same piece of land
33. Name important plantation crops?  
 (A) tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana  
 (B) Cotton  
 (C) Wheat & Rice  
 (D) Nuts
34. Which state is known for growing tea?  
 (A) Assam (B) Shillong (C) Karnataka (D) Sikkim
35. How many cropping seasons does India have?  
 (A) 4 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 3
36. When are rabi crops harvested?  
 (A) October (B) April (C) December (D) July

38. Identify the Rabi crops?  
(A) Jowar (B) Rice (C) Soyabean (D) Peas
39. Which state is known for growing Rabi crops?  
(A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan (C) Odisha (D) Punjab
40. Availability of \_\_\_\_\_ during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of Rabi crops.  
(A) Monsoons (B) Precipitation (C) Frost (D) Winds
41. Which states are known for their success in the green revolution?  
(A) Punjab (B) Uttar Pradesh (C) Uttarakhand (D) Gujrat
42. When are Kharif crops harvested?  
(A) September-October (B) December- January  
(C) June-July (D) April- May